United Nations S/2001/704

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 July 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 16 July 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated 9 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Gambia to the United Nations (see annex).

I would appreciate it if this letter and its annex were issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kishore **Mahbubani**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia

01-46050 (E) 180701

Annex

Further to my communication of 27 June 2001, acknowledging receipt of your letter of 7 June 2001, I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government, to resubmit the letter attached, addressed to you by Momodou Lamin Sedat Jobe, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Gambia, in response to your request contained in your letter mentioned above.

I should therefore be most grateful if you could please circulate the attached letter, dated 27 June 2001, as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila **Jagne**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Attachment

I refer to your communications of 7 June 2001, conveying the content of resolution 1343 (2001), and 4 June 2001, addressed to the Permanent Representative of the Gambia.

Following the release of the report of the Security Council Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone Diamonds and Arms, the Government of the Gambia, through its Permanent Representative in New York, addressed a letter on 23 January 2001 to you, inviting the Panel of Experts to visit the Gambia before the Security Council considered the report.

I am therefore surprised that, despite the fact that no reaction to my Government's request was forthcoming from you and without any pre-information or request for clarification from the Gambia, when the subject of sanctions on Liberia was being discussed, a Gambian national, Baba Jobe, has been included in the list of Liberian nationals affected by the Security Council travel ban. I am even more amazed by the fact that the mention of Mr. Jobe's name on the list was accompanied neither by an indication of his passport number nor his date of birth, as is the case with the other persons affected by the sanction.

Following informal enquiries with the sanctions Committee, my Representative at the United Nations was informed that the inclusion of Mr. Jobe's name on the list was a result of a request from the French, British and United States Governments. Consequently a formal request was sent to you, demanding the details surrounding such a serious allegation which the Government of the Gambia definitely cannot treat lightly, if it is corroborated with evidence.

Having waited for almost four weeks for your response, we have taken it upon ourselves to inform the Gambian public that we believe that the decision to include a Gambian on the list was a well-calculated move and is prejudicial to my country, which despite its size has been playing a major role in the quest for peace and stability in the West African subregion beyond. Furthermore, my Department of State has decided to inform the international community about the very undemocratic, illegal and non-transparent manner in which the Security Council handled this matter.

The Government of the Gambia is aggrieved by the fact that a decision of such magnitude has been taken without any research and consultations with the country affected. It must be noted that situations like this one will, sooner rather than later, undermine the moral authority of the sanctions Committee. When I consulted with the British, French and American Missions in the Gambia, they did not seem to know about the origin of the inclusion of the Gambian national. This can hardly be an illustration of the high standard of justice and equity that is expected of the Committee in passing judgement on Member States and their citizens.

It is my belief that the inclusion of the Gambian national in the list is an error which is of great prejudice to the individual and the prestige of the Gambia as a country.

Let me draw your attention to the fact that the Gambia, as a signatory to the ECOWAS Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, signed in 1998, is the only State that has not so far requested a waiver of the Moratorium in order to import or export arms.

The Gambian President, Alhaji Yahya A. J. J. Jammeh, has even gone beyond that and informed Member States parties to the agreement very clearly that, if they continue to request waivers, there would be no raison d'ëtre for the Moratorium.

Against this background, therefore, describing a Gambian official as an arms trafficker is not only a very serious matter but a case that has to be followed up, so that the Gambian public can have all the details necessary for a better understanding of the matter. It is our belief that this accusation is unfounded, because if it were true the matter would have been treated more professionally and we would have received a detailed communication from the Committee prior to the publication of the list. If the foregoing is confirmed the sanctions Committee must convince the whole world that it is fair and respectable and has the courage of recognizing its mistakes when they do occur, especially when they tarnish the international reputation of a State Member of the United Nations which gave invaluable service to the Security Council during the two years that it served as one of its non-permanent members.

While awaiting your reactions, I beg you to accept the assurances of my highest consideration and the sincere will of the Government and people of the Gambia to assist the Security Council in its endeavour to create a world of peace, justice and equity.

Momodou Lamin Sedat **Jobe**
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2001/705

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 July 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 16 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to the letter dated 29 June 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to you (S/2001/657 [i.e. 651]), in which the writer criticizes the demand made by Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq, at the resumed open meeting of the Security Council held on 28 June 2001, that the Council should discharge its obligations with respect to ridding the Middle East region of weapons of mass destruction. On instructions from my Government, and in view of the misrepresentations and distortions of fact contained in the Iranian letter, I have the honour to present the responses set forth hereunder.

1. The statement of Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq, focused on the need to implement paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and rid the Middle East region, of which Iran is a part, of all weapons of mass destruction. Mr. Al-Qaysi stated as follows (S/PV.4336 (Resumption 1)):

> "It is regrettable that the Security Council has totally neglected the application of paragraph 14 of resolution 687 (1991). The Council did not take any measure of any sort to implement this paragraph.
>
> "Disarmament cannot take place in a vacuum. Unless the Council in due seriousness takes all necessary measures to deal with weapons of mass destruction possessed by Israel and with programmes for possessing such weapons by Iran, the Council will remain guilty of using double standards and selectivity that run counter to the United Nations Charter."

We find it surprising that Iran should protest a call for the implementation of this paragraph from a Security Council resolution that was adopted under Chapter VII while it claims that it is in compliance with all the international agreements and regimes relating to weapons of mass destruction.

2. The Iranian letter resorts to raking over the past and to repeating Zionist allegations concerning Iraq's possession and use of weapons of mass destruction. It bases itself on "evidences uncovered by the United Nations Special Commission in the 1990s" and on a distorted interpretation of Security Council resolutions 612 (1988) and 620 (1988) in order to exonerate itself of the charge of possessing and using weapons of mass destruction.

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The grounds used by Iran to accuse Iraq of using chemical weapons and to exonerate itself appear to be self-contradictory, and Security Council resolutions 612 (1988) and 620 (1988) refer to Iran's use of chemical weapons in its war of aggression against Iraq. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 620 [i.e. 612] (1998), the Council "expects" Iran "to refrain from the future use of chemical weapons in accordance with" its "obligations under the Geneva Protocol". It is also the case that many reports and studies published since 1988 have confirmed the use by Iran of chemical weapons in its war of aggression against Iraq. We can refer, in particular, to a 1990 report of the Institute of Strategic Studies, which confirmed that it was Iranian bombardment with chemical weapons that killed the civilians in Halabja. We can also refer to an article in *The Washington Post* for 3 May 1990 by the correspondent Patrick E. Tyler (S/21329, annex), which states, citing a study by the United States Department of Defense, that Iran used chemical weapons at Halabja. The article goes on to say that:

> "The study asserts that Iran may have been the first to fire artillery shells filled with deadly cyanide gas into Halabja when Iranian commanders mistakenly believed that Iraqi forces were occupying the city ..."

The article also states that:

> "During the second day of the battle, according to the Pentagon reconstruction, an indeterminate number of Iranian chemical bombs and shells were dropped on Halabja ..."

3. The Iranian letter states that Iran, unlike Iraq, has signed or acceded to the international disarmament conventions and treaties, and it calls upon the international community to ensure that Iraq declares that it will become a party to the relevant international agreements. The statements made in the Iranian letter amount to a major distortion of the facts, and the reality is that Iraq was among the first countries to sign the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and that it acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction in 1991. Iraq continues to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency within the framework of the Agency's full-scope safeguards regime. Even the Zionist fanatics have failed to produce a single piece of evidence that Iraq has programmes or equipment for weapons of mass destruction.

4. It is surprising that the Iranian letter neglects to make any reference to the weapons of mass destruction, first and foremost nuclear weapons, that the Zionist entity possesses and that represent the greatest of dangers to regional and international peace and security. It appears that Iran aspires to become a nuclear Power, just as it endeavours to conceal its armaments cooperation with the Zionist entity of which the Irangate scandal was one manifestation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **A-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/201–S/2001/706

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 July 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 17 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest act of Palestinian terrorism, which occurred yesterday.

Shortly after 7.30 p.m. local time, a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up in the middle of a crowded bus stop near the Binyamina railway station, which is on the route between Tel Aviv and Haifa. Two Israeli soldiers, a man and a woman, were killed and 10 other persons were injured, two of them critically.

Several hours earlier, two Palestinian terrorists were killed when the explosives that they were carrying detonated prematurely near the Jerusalem neighbourhood of Pat, less than a mile from the Teddy Stadium where the 16th Maccabiah Games, an international athletic event, were schedules to start. The police investigation determined that the two had been about to carry out an attack against civilian targets.

These recent attacks, in addition to numerous shooting incidents that occur daily, are merely the latest incidents in the ongoing Palestinian terrorist campaign against Israel. I have detailed earlier attacks in my letters dated 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001

* A/56/150.

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(A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

These attacks come as Israel is continuing to carry out its responsibilities under the Tenet ceasefire. Israel's policy of restraint persists despite ongoing Palestinian attacks, including mortar fire, car bombs and murders, that jeopardize the success of the ceasefire. To date, the Palestinians have failed to take significant and concerted action to prevent attacks on Israeli targets and to fulfil their obligations under the terms of the ceasefire.

Israel again calls on the Palestinian leadership to strictly adhere to the terms of the ceasefire and to take immediate and concerted action to halt all acts of terrorism directed at Israeli civilians. Israel also calls upon the Palestinian leadership to prevent any further deterioration of the situation by immediately acting to bring an end to the violence and terrorism by re-incarcerating convicted terrorists and ceasing the constant incitement in the official Palestinian media.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/707

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 July 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 17 July 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 31 May 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the report to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-46185 (E) 180701

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. Over the reporting period (1 to 31 May 2001) there were approximately 46,500 troops of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in theatre, with no major changes in deployment since the last report.

2. KFOR's main activities during the month of May related to the return of the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the last remaining sector of the Ground Safety Zone (GSZ), reinforcement of its presence along the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,[1] anti-smuggling and prevention of criminal and illegal border activities and dealing with residual protests against the excise and sales tax collection policy of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

3. The number of refugees making their way into Kosovo in May was 19,282, of which 10,987 came from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 8,295 from the Presevo Valley. One thousand three hundred refugees had returned to the Presevo Valley by the end of May.

Security

4. During the reporting period, the level of inter-ethnic violence continued across the province but at a reduced level. In Vitina, on 1 May, a Kosovar Serb and a Kosovar Albanian were shot from a passing car; the Kosovar Serb later died. On 8 May a Kosovar Serb was shot and seriously wounded in a suspected inter-ethnic murder attempt. In the last year, the Kosovar Serb population of Vitina has fallen by 60 per cent due to ethnic harassment. On 11 May, in Vitez, schoolchildren demonstrated peacefully against violence committed recently against the Kosovar Serb community.

5. KFOR continued to support UNMIK in the restoration of law and order. On 18 May, KFOR and UNMIK police carried out a joint search operation against a security firm[2] (called Jaguar) in Pec, which resulted in the arrest of 26 people and the confiscation of large amounts of weapons, documents and computer hardware and software. An investigation to determine any involvement of members of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) in this company is continuing.

6. In Mitrovica and the surrounding area, Kosovar Serbs continued to show their dissatisfaction with the implementation of UNMIK's excise and sales tax collection policy by blocking roads and through small-scale demonstrations. Although freedom of movement had been achieved for KFOR at the end of April, restrictions on access by UNMIK police continued until the third week in May. An agreement reached between UNMIK tax experts and the Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Labus, on 23 May, is expected to finally resolve difficulties surrounding the establishment of this excise and sales tax.

[1] Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

[2] UNMIK police, who are responsible for issuing operating licences to companies providing security services, began closing down unauthorized security service providers on 18 May.

7. KFOR also dealt with small-scale incidents in the town, including the rescue of a Kosovo Police Service (KPS) officer, who was assaulted and wounded by several Kosovar Serbs, and the eviction of a Kosovar Albanian from "Little Bosnia", who was suspected of involvement in a shooting incident. In addition, KFOR and UNMIK continued to work together on confidence-building measures by extending the "Confidence Zone" and on several multi-ethnic projects relating to establishing sports and cultural centres and a multi-ethnic market.

8. The weapons destruction programme, as previously reported, is scheduled to begin again on 11 June once the necessary repairs to the furnace are completed. The total number of weapons destroyed had reached 5,300 by 31 May. Only four weapons were destroyed during the reporting period, with the backlog currently standing at 971. Weapons surrendered by Ethnic Albanian Armed Groups to KFOR prior to the entry of the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into Sector B of the GSZ will also be destroyed under this programme.

Return of the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Ground Safety Zone

9. Exchanges of fire continued in the Ground Safety Zone (GSZ) in the lead-up to the due date for the return of forces to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the remaining sector, and included heavy and prolonged fighting on 11 and 12 May in the area of Oraovica in the Presevo Valley. Although KFOR forces came under fire more than once at the beginning of the reporting period, there were no casualties. The conditional and controlled return of FRY forces into Sector B began on 24 May and continued according to plan. The main difficulties encountered were mines and improvised explosive devices. The mined areas were marked and forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are expected to clear them by 20 June. KFOR's two-phase policy of detaining, screening and releasing members of the Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac (UCPMB) before and after the 24 May deadline resulted in a total 523 turning themselves in by the end of the reporting period, of which 480 were released, 10 remained to be screened and 33 were in detention. UCPMB members also delivered significant amounts of weapons and ammunition to KFOR. A prominent UCPMB commander (Lleshi) of the Veliki Trnovac/Breznica faction was shot dead, apparently accidentally, by Serb forces and, despite fears of retaliation, his funeral took place on 25 May without incident.

Illegal border activity

10. KFOR forces continue to provide appropriate control of Kosovo's internal boundaries, external borders and recognized crossing points. On several occasions, KFOR successfully intercepted smugglers and others illegally crossing from Albania into Kosovo.

11. KFOR significantly increased its presence along the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to interdict the movement of personnel and weapons into the northern part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where fighting between government forces and the "National Liberation Army" (NLA) continued. On 30 May near Vitina, 10 NLA fighters were detained.

United Nations Security Council resolution 1160 (1998)

12. Although KFOR operations continue to result in weapons seizures there have been no reported violations of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998).

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

13. The Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) establishment, as at 31 May, stood at 4,663 members, of which 132 belonged to minority groups. Over the reporting period, the number of cases of non-compliance reported decreased in comparison to April from 13 to 5, all for minor offences. Cases of KPC members suspected of involvement in the activities of Ethnic Albanian Armed Groups in the Presevo Valley and in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were also reported. On 9 May, the Commander of KFOR (COMKFOR) promulgated a directive, "KFOR and KPC — Partners for the Future",[3] setting out guidelines for the future relationship between KPC and KFOR, with the focus on KPC attitudes and perceptions. KPC continued to carry out a variety of humanitarian projects throughout the province, including house repairs, road construction, street cleaning and refuse collection.

14. Security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remain in general compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement.

Cooperation with international organizations

15. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance to international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) throughout Kosovo, on request, and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations.

Outlook

16. Although the security situation in Kosovo continues to be affected by the violence in the northern part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which has increased the risk to KFOR personnel, the situation throughout Kosovo is generally calm following the return of the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the GSZ and the voluntary laying down of weapons by a significant number of UCPMB members.

[3] COMKFOR directive 035.

United Nations A/ES-10/97 S/2001/708

General Assembly
Security Council

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17 July 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 17 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The Israeli Government continues to pursue the illegal and criminal policy of extrajudicial killings as part of its bloody military campaign, which began on 28 September 2000, against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, causing more Palestinian deaths and injuries and destruction of property and terrorizing the Palestinian civilian population under its occupation.

Today, Israeli helicopter gunships fired missiles at a Palestinian gathering in Bethlehem, killing 4 more Palestinians. At the same time, more than 10 Palestinian civilians were seriously injured in this brutal Israeli attack. The Palestinian civilians targeted were preparing a reception for a Palestinian who was released that same day from an Israeli prison. This is a dangerous escalation of the Israeli assassination campaign against Palestinian civilians and represents a serious violation of international law, international humanitarian law as well as the ceasefire agreement.

Furthermore, today's attack followed an overnight attack by Israeli tanks on four Palestinian police positions in the West Bank towns of Jenin and Tulkarem. Israel claims that this criminal act was carried out in response to the suicide bombing that occurred yesterday in Binyamina, Israel, which resulted in the death of two Israelis in addition to the bomber. This Israeli claim has been made despite the fact that the Palestinian Authority repeated its clear position in this regard in a statement issued after the bombing, condemning it and any attacks against any civilians.

These criminal actions by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, are part of the ongoing Israeli bloody military campaign being waged against the Palestinian people. The government of Mr. Ariel Sharon is fully responsible for that campaign, including war crimes and

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State terrorism being committed against the Palestinian civilian population under occupation.

Since our last letter to you dated 13 July 2001 (A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697), I regret to inform you that Israeli occupying forces have killed six more Palestinians, including the above-mentioned martyrs, bringing the total number of Palestinian martyrs to 525. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) At the same time, the total number of Palestinian civilians injured, many severely and permanently, also continues to rise each day.

Moreover, I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous 56 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 13 July 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686 and A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697).

As we have repeatedly indicated in the past, the Security Council of the United Nations cannot absolve itself from its responsibility vis-à-vis the ongoing tragic and dangerous situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in the Middle East as a whole. We once again reiterate our call to the Council to uphold its responsibility and take the necessary measures to save the situation, as well as to ensure compliance with international law, international humanitarian law and existing Palestinian-Israeli agreements.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marwan **Jilani**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 17 July 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Monday, 16 July, through Tuesday, 17 July 2001)

Monday, 16 July 2001

1. Ibrahim Mohammed Al-Wahadnah
2. Salem Taleb Al-Derawi

Tuesday, 17 July 2001

1. Omar Ahmed Saada
2. Ishaq Ahmed Saada
3. Mohammed Saleh Saada
4. Taha Eissa Al-Arouj

* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 525.

United Nations S/2001/709

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 July 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 18 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit, annexed hereto, the statement by the Government dated 17 July 2001 concerning the situation in Kisangani following the refusal by Rwanda and its allies to demilitarize this city.

My Government wishes to take this opportunity to request the Security Council to authorize the speeding up of its deployment both in Kisangani (with a view to securing the complete demilitarization of the city) and on the eastern border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo so as not to give rise to any claims of poor security along the western borders of Rwanda and Uganda.

My Government also wishes to request the Security Council to take, as a matter of urgency, all necessary enforcement measures to force Uganda and Rwanda, which have violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to promptly withdraw their troops from Congolese territory.

My Government would like to stress that its request is in line with decision CM/Dec.12 (LXXIV) on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, whereby the seventy-fourth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held in Lusaka, Zambia, inter alia:

1. – Welcomed the adoption by the Political Committee of the plans for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement of the armed groups, and for the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. – Urged the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD) to demilitarize the city of Kisangani and its surrounding areas without delay, pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions 1304 (2000) and 1355 (2001);

3. – Appealed to the Security Council to take into account, when designing and planning the third phase of the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), of the need to guarantee the stability and security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo after the withdrawal of foreign troops.

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I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 18 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Ministry of Information and Press

Government press release

The remilitarization of Kisangani by Rwanda and its allies constitutes a flagrant violation of the ceasefire agreements

The Congolese Government notes with dismay the refusal of Rwanda and its Congolese allies, the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie (RCD-Goma) to abide by their commitments with respect to the demilitarization of the city of Kisangani. The official position of the aggressors confirms the Government's misgivings concerning reports that Rwandan troops in and around the city of Kisangani were reinforcing their positions. Other reports suggest that RCD intends to transfer its headquarters from Goma to Kisangani.

The Government wishes to remind national and international opinion that:

1. The Congolese Government is deeply committed to the restoration of peace to our country.

2. The accusations levelled against it concerning violations of the ceasefire behind enemy lines are only excuses by the aggressors for not living up to their commitments.

3. The reported clashes in the occupied territories cannot be blamed on Government forces but such clashes were initiated by Congolese resistants in the face of the occupation of our country and the plundering of our resources.

Under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations all peoples of the world have the right to resist foreign occupation and domination, which is what is happening in the eastern part of our country. It is a case of self-defence by the Congolese in the face of aggression.

5. The Government once again calls on the Congolese people to rise up against the occupation of our country.

6. Paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000 had demanded that Ugandan and Rwandan forces as well as forces of the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups should immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and had called on all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs.

7. At the latest meeting of the Political Committee with the delegation of the Security Council led by Mr. David Levitte, the Ambassador of France, RCD-Goma had once again been urged to respect the provisions of resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000.

8. The Security Council adopted resolution 1355 (2001) of 15 June 2001 at its meeting on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Paragraph 5 of that resolution "demands that the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie

demilitarize Kisangani in accordance with resolution 1304 (2000), and that all parties respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs".

Resolution 1355 (2001) is unique in that under its paragraph 28, the Security Council "expresses again its readiness to consider possible measures which could be imposed, in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, in case of failure by parties to comply fully with its resolution and other relevant resolutions".

In view of the clear desire of RCD and its Rwandan and Ugandan sponsors to hamper the process of restoring peace to our country, the Government demands that the Security Council should be consistent with its pronouncements by implementing paragraph 28 of its resolution 1355 (2001).

The Government calls the Congolese people to bear witness to the gravity of the situation created by the stand taken by RCD, whose leaders remained silent in June 2000 while the population of Kisangani endured indiscriminate bombing by Rwandan and Uganda troops. The RCD leaders have just proved once again that they are traitors serving the interests of the Rwandan and Ugandan occupation forces and that they are trying to use every possible means to undermine all the efforts made thus far to move the peace process forward. That might cause further delays in the rapid holding of the inter-Congolese dialogue.

The Government calls upon the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to speed up the deployment of its forces both in Kisangani — with a view to securing its complete demilitarization — and on the eastern border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo so as not to give rise to any claims of poor security along the western borders of Rwanda and Uganda.

Moreover, the Government has just instructed its permanent representative to the United Nations to demand that the Security Council take, as a matter of urgency, all necessary enforcement measures to force Rwanda and Uganda, which had violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to withdraw their troops from Congolese territory without delay.

(*Signed*) Kikaya **Bin Karubi**
Minister of Information and Press
Government Spokesman

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Letter dated 13 July 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

Major-General Manuel L. Saavedra of Uruguay, who has been the Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP since 11 July 2000, relinquished his post on 10 July 2001. Following consultations with the parties concerned, it is my intention to appoint Major-General Hermann K. Loidolt of Austria as the next Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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